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Perehinsky Rayon Situation Report for December 1949ENEMY SITUATIONParty, Police, and Administrative Personnel Changes1. Village Soviets

In the village of Nebyliv, the head of the village soviet Mykola Melnyk, son of Mykhaylo, born 1910 in Nebyliv, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - four classes, pay - 350 rubles, was dismissed from his post for an unknown reason. He was replaced by Grinya Viznovych, son of Fedor, born 1922 in Nebyliv, Ukrainian, non-Party.

On 1 December in the village of Nebyliv, the secretary of the village soviet, Volodymyr Danilishyn, son of Ivan, born 1931 in Nebyliv, Ukrainian, member of the Komsomol, education - 2 classes, pay - 420 rubles, was dismissed for unknown reason from his post. He was replaced by Petro Solumchak, from Nebyliv, Ukrainian, non-Party.

2. RVK (Rayon Executive Committee)

In November, Senior Inspector of Budgets, Vera Sikora, daughter of Artem, born 1926 in the Dnepro-Petrovsk Oblast, Russian, member of Komsomol, education - secondary school, pay - 830 rubles, went on leave. She was replaced by Pavlova Ruzhak, daughter of Dmitr, senior inspector of State Insurance..

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Pavlova Ruzhak was replaced by Aleksandra Chorna, daughter of Yakov, born 1925, Russian, member of Komsomol, education - secondary school, pay - 790 rubles.

In November, Senior Inspector of State Insurance, Aleksandra Bondarenko, daughter of Mykita, born 1919 in Trostianskiy Rayon, Sumy Oblast, Russian member of Komsomol, education - secondary school, pay - 790 rubles, was released from her post. She was replaced by Senior Inspector of State Assistance Sofiya Chudyak [also reported as Kudyak], daughter of Mykola, born 1929 in Perehinsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - six classes. Chudyak was replaced by Myroslava Kraylo, daughter of Leon, born 1928 in Perehinsko, Ukrainian, non-Party. In the middle of October, Tax Inspector Aleksandr Sidorov, son of Fedor, born 1923 in Versniv-Veltiy, Serpukhovo Rayon, Moscow Oblast, Russian, Party member, was appointed to replace Mykola Solumchak, son of Petro.

Pimen Koval, son of Khariton, born 1928 in Mykhaylovka Rayon of Olgyy Oblast, Ukrainian, non-Party, was appointed tax inspector to replace Khlistov, killed by the insurgents.

On 1 December, Inspector of State Insurance Vasyl Hlushko, son of Prokop, born 1925 in Perehinsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - eight classes, pay - 630 rubles, was dismissed for an unknown reason from his post. He was replaced by Anny Kostyuk, daughter of Anton, born 1929 in Perehinsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - seven classes.

During this period a new State Insurance agent was appointed in the person of Mykhaylo Hlushko, son of Leon, from Perehinsko, Ukrainian, non-Party.

In November Income Tax Inspector Viktor Zhivolub, son of Mykola, born 1921, Russian, member of the Komsomol, education - nine classes, pay - 690 rubles, was dismissed for unknown reason from his post. So far there was no replacement. In October Senior Accountant of State Insurance, Andriy Karapuzov, born 1923 in the rayon of Stizanov, Moscow Oblast, Russian, Party member, education - seven classes, pay - 730 rubles, was relieved of his post. He was replaced by State Insurance Accountant, Vladymyr Verovoy, son of Matiy, born 1930, Russian, member of the Komsomol, education - eight classes, pay 790 rubles.

In the second half of November, the accountant of the village soviet, Valentina Shevchenko, daughter of Yakov, born 1925 in Zavalivka, Volochysk Rayon, Kamenets-Podolsk Oblast, Ukrainian, member of the Komsomol, education - nine classes, pay - 470 rubles, was dismissed from her post for an unknown reason. She was replaced by Anna Zhivolub, daughter of Andriy (further data not available).

In November, financial agent Mykola Romanchukovich, son of Leon, born 1927 in Perehinsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - four classes, pay - 475 rubles, returned from a course and took up his job as financial agent.

3. Health Centers

During this period medical worker Tatyana Herde, daughter of Aleks, born 1928 in Zenekiv, Poltava Oblast, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - nine classes, pay - 425 rubles, arrived in the village of Svarichiv.

4. Savings Bank

In August 1949, Yurko Serafimovich Laykin, born 1931, Russian, member of the Komsomol, was appointed as inspector of the Savings Bank. The former inspector, Ivan Molchanov, son of Kuzma, born 1924, was appointed the Manager of the Savings Bank.

In October, Dmytr Sergeyevich Molchanov [also reported Molchanyuk], Easterner (further data not available) was appointed chief accountant, replacing Olga Shevchenko, who left for good.

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On 1 December, controller Aleksandra Chorna, daughter of Yakov, born 1925, Russian, member of the Komsomol, education - secondary school, pay - 350 rubles, was dismissed from her post for an unknown reason. She was replaced by Lyudmila Masterova (further data not available).

5. Rayon Consumers Cooperative

During this time in the village of Kamyn, the SST (Rural Cooperative Society) shop-keeper Petro Nesplyak was dismissed and replaced by Dmytr Fedorishyn, son of Vasyl, born 1915 in Kamyn, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - four classes, pay - four percent of the turnover.

6. Forest Stations (Lespromkhoz)

On 3 December, the accountant of the Perehynsky Forestry Station, Yurko Trinchuk, son of Mykhaylo, born 1912 in Perehynsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - five classes, pay 790 rubles, was transferred as senior accountant to Lespromkhoz.

7. Forest Economy

In November, Vasyl Andryshak, son of Yurko, born 1906 in Perehynsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - two classes, pay - 300 rubles, employed in forestry, was dismissed from his job and replaced by Ilko Kulyk, son of Mykola, born 1902 in Perehynsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - three classes.

In October, the groom, Iosyp Shlakhtych, born 1906 in Perehynsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, illiterate, pay - 240 rubles, was dismissed and replaced by Stepan Kahlus, son of Mykhaylo, born 1895 in Perehynsko, Ukrainian, non-Party, education - 2 classes, pay - 250 rubles.

The Occupation Force and Its Policies in Specific Fields

8. Mining and Industry

Plan and Extraction of Crude Oil in December 1949

| Petroleum Section | Daily Plan (kgs) | Daily Output (kgs) | Monthly Plan (kgs) | Fulfilled per month (kgs) | Delivered by pipeline to Duba | Remainder |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Vashtiy | 1,600 | 1,250 | 48,000 | 36,000 | 33,000 | 3,600 |

No data are available for the oil subdistrict Sloboda-Nebylivska

9. Agriculture

During this period the Bolsheviks collected in the village of Novytsya 150 cwt of potatoes, 100 kgs of flax seed, 160 kgs of tow.

10. Forest Economy

Forestry Plan and Exploitation of the Forest by the Perehynsky Lespromkhoz for the last Quarter 1949

| Processing | | | Cutting | | | Transport | | | Export | | |
|------------|-------------|------|---------|-------------|------|-----------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|
| Plan | Fulfillment | % | Plan | Fulfillment | % | Plan | Fulfillment | % | Plan | Fulfillment | % |
| 82,000 | 89,196 | 108. | 130,000 | 75,556 | 58.1 | 110,000 | 71,038 | 64.6 | 11,000 | 65,231 | 55.7 |

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Timber transported to Broshnyv by means of narrow-gauge railway

Timber for saw-mill: 59,159 cubic meters
 logs: 6,001 cubic meters

Total exported: 65,160 cubic meters

Plan and Exploitation of the Forest by other Forestry Stations and
 Firms in the Perehinsky Rayon for December 1949

| Name of the Firm | Processing | | Cutting | | Transport | | Export | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | Plan | Fulfillment | Plan | Fulfillment | Plan | Fulfillment | Plan | Fulfillment |
| Yasen Ukrstroyles | 3,000 | 1,200 | 5,000 | 1,800 | 4,100 | 1,750 | 4,000 | 1,481 |
| Krasna Mikolayvstroy firm | 2,500 | 1,470 | | | 2,000 | 1,360 | 2,400 | 1,385 |
| Zaviy Forestry Station | | 4,951 | | | | 1,280 | | 3,316 |
| Zaviy Shalusk Leskhoz | | 408 | | | | | 230 | |
| Zaviy Odesa Firm | | | | | | | 380 | |

Data on Woodcutters and Transport in December 1949

| Name of the Forestry Station or Firm | Workers | | Horses | | Trucks |
|---|---------|----------|--------|----------|-------------------------|
| | Plan | Employed | Plan | Employed | |
| Perehinsky Forest Station | 700 | 600 | 250 | 125 | Narrow-gauge railway |
| Yasinsk | 250 | 110 | 185 | 80 | |
| Yasen Ukrstroyles | | | | | two tractors, 11 trucks |
| Krasna Mykolayvstroy | | 77 | 24 | | |
| Forestry Station Zaviy | | 203 | 778 | 778 | |
| Kalush Leskhoz Works | | 10 | | 8 | |
| Zaviy Odesa Firm | | | | 10 | |

Included in these figures are workers fulfilling their norm of forestry work.

Fulfillment of the Norm of Forestry Work by the Villages of the
 Perehinsky Rayon in December 1949

| Name of the Village | Export | | Workers | | Horses | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Plan | Fulfillment | Plan | Employed | Plan | Employed |
| Perehinsko | 7,500 | 5,325 | 250 | 200 | 75 | 44 |
| Yasen | 4,300 | 1,895 | 100 | 72 | 40 | 20 |
| Krasna | 2,400 | 13 | | | 20 | 1 |

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| Name of the Village | Export | | Workers | | Horses | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Plan | Fulfillment | Plan | Employed | Plan | Employed |
| Vilkhivka | 1,800 | 192 | | | 5 | 1 |
| Novitsya | | | 130 | | 30 | 9 |
| Sloboda Rivnyanska | | | 20 | | 15 | 6 |
| Kamyn | | | 30 | | 20 | 15 |
| Berlohy | | | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 |
| Zeleny Yar | | | | | 20 | 8 |
| Rivnya | | | 20 | 7 | 15 | 4 |
| Verbivka | | | 30 | 3 | 50 | 3 |

During December in the Yasen Forestry Station the following payments were made: there were 3,586 man-working days which counted as 2805 norm-working days for which payment should be made of 102,504.37 rubles. From this sum, however, the following sums were deducted: income tax 5,292.12 rubles; childless tax 457.74 rubles; state loan 6,100 rubles; total deducted 11,849.86 rubles. Paid out: 90,714.51 rubles.

In Zaviy during this period 15 hectares of timber were cut down and one are of young plum trees was planted.

In Zaviy there were peasants working their forestry norms from Buchach, Halich, Tlumach, and Obertyn Rayons.

11. Livestock

Delivery of Milk, Meat and Wool for December 1949 (kgs)

| <u>Name of the village</u> | <u>Milk</u> | <u>Meat</u> | <u>Wool</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Yasen | 61,737 | 403 | 166 |
| Slyvky | 4,030 | 677 | 21 |
| Ryvnya | 1,200 | 800 | |
| Topilsko | 600 | 125 | |
| Vilkhivka | 670 | 25 | |
| Reshnyate | 725 | | |
| Novytsya | | 400 | |
| Uhryniv Stary | 1,230 | 486 | |
| Zaviy | 950 | | |
| Hrabivka | 170 | | |
| Petranka | 300 | 46 | |
| Kamyn | 400 | | |
| Berlohy | 900 | | |
| Svarychiv | 650 | 400 | |

12. Fisheries

No data available.

13. Orchards

No data available.

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14. TradePlan and Turnover of Cooperatives in December 1949 (in rubles)

| Name of village | Plan | Turnover | Name of village | Plan | Turnover |
|-----------------|--------|----------|--------------------|--------|----------|
| Perehinsko | | 527,023 | Novytsya | | 18,999 |
| Yasen | 40,000 | 36,847 | Uhryniv Stary | | 2,400 |
| Yasen Workers | | | Uhryniv Sredny | | 2,700 |
| Stores | | 42,200 | Zaviy | | 15,800 |
| Slyvky | 20,000 | 17,990 | Hrabivka | | 7,600 |
| Ryvnya | 7,000 | 2,983 | Petranka | | 8,600 |
| Topilsko | 4,000 | 2,532 | Kamyn | | 11,230 |
| Verbivka | 22,000 | 4,987 | Berlohy | | 5,983 |
| Vilkhivka | 7,000 | 3,813 | Svarychiv | 29,000 | 21,197 |
| Reshnyate | 6,000 | 2,753 | Sloboda Rivnyanska | 5,000 | 1,655 |

Cooperatives lacked goods of everyday necessity and this fact was frankly admitted by the district newspaper Free Sub-Carpathia on 5 December 1949 in the article entitled "Satisfy the Needs of the Consumer," which says "in the shops there is no gas, soap, and there is rarely any sugar....."

15. FinanceCollection of Taxes in December 1949

| Name of village | Agricultural Tax | Social Insurance | Childless Tax |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Yasen | 6,200 | 191 | 2,300 |
| Slyvky | 5,121 | 2,332 | 688 |
| Ryvnya | 1,900 | 6,425 | 186 |
| Topilsko | 5,900 | 2,592 | 35 |
| Verbivka | 1,000 | 700 | |
| Novytsya | 20,000 | 13,000 | |
| Uhryniv Stary | 620 | 750 | 870 |
| Uhryniv Sredny | 4,000 | 2,500 | 1,300 |
| Zaviy | 4,700 | | 100 |
| Hrabivka | 1,300 | 700 | 120 |
| Petranka | 3,800 | 1,680 | 1,850 |
| Kamyn | 2,300 | 1,200 | 130 |
| Berlohy | 4,641 | 928 | 225 |
| Zeleny Yar | 900 | 730 | |
| Svarychiv | 19,493 | 7,000 | 2,012 |

Uhryniv Stary, Zaviy, and Perhinsko have tax arrears and only fulfilled the plan 65 to 75 percent.

16. Communications and Transportation Connections

During this period three engines were active on the Poeogi ^[sic] Mahdan-Broshniv line and three engines were occupied on the Broshniv-Osmoloda-Rizarnya-Kotelets line. All six engines transported 30,861 cubic meters of timber.

On the Yasen-Broshniv road from ten to fourteen trucks transported 1,481 cbm of timber from Babskiy and Kuzminets. Six to eight trucks were daily on the Zaviy-Kalush road transporting 530 cbm of wood from Chorniy woods.

The postal center of Perehinsko received 2,561 letters from other USSR rayons and from the satellite countries; of this number 713 letters were forwarded to the Verbivka branch and 648 letters to the Novytsya branch. During this period the Bolsheviks constructed and put in operation the telephone line Novytsya-Uhryniv Stary-Uhryniv Sredny-Zaviy.

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17. Military Preparations

On 7 December in the village of Petranka 21 young men were apprehended for the FZN [in Russian FZU (Factory-trade Schools)]. They belonged to the 1929-30-31 classes and all of them managed to escape enroute, but three were caught again, sentenced to three years of prison and deported to an unknown destination.

On 23 December the Voyerkomat in Perehinsko called up ten young men of the 1930 class from the village of Zavyi for three days of military training. After the three days were up they were taken to Stanislavov and from there drafted into the Red Army.

The Voyerkomat of the Rozhnitivskyy Rayon called up 24 young men from the village of Svarychiv for a 15-day military training course. At the end of the course they intended to take the young men to the Donbas, but the youths managed to escape in time.

18. Schools

During this period the rayon VNO asked the oblast VIVO [sic] to supply the following number of teachers for the 1950-51 school year: teachers for I-IV class - 2, teachers for 7-class schools - 39, teachers for secondary schools - 4; total 45 teachers. A distribution of 24 complete sets of medicine boxes took place among the village schools. The total value of these medicine boxes amounted to 920 rubles. All the schools also received a number of copy-books and pencils; total number of copy books - 20,985 and of pencils - 20,000

During this period the representatives of Komsomol made efforts to organize Pioneer movement in the schools of Verbivka and Svarychiv but the efforts were unsuccessful. The building of the school in the village of Verbivka was completed.

On 27 November 1949 in Perehinsko the so-called "Teacher's Day" was organized in the presence of 186 teachers. There were two lectures: first, "The Struggle of the Communist Party during the Civil War", the lecturer on which was the head of the Rayon VNO, Heyko; second, "Review of Local Tasks", delivered by Slulyar, the school-master from the 7-class Verbivka school.

19. Cultural and Educational Life

The cultural-educational life in the village of the district is not organized at all, with the exception of the mobile cinema, which in the villages of Yasen, Slyvkyy, and Verbivka has shown the film Misha the Aristocrat. The audience was composed exclusively of school children, who often were forced by their teachers to attend. The entrance fee was one ruble.

The RVK [Rayon Central Committee] with the assistance of heads of village councils made efforts to repair club premises in the villages and to organize cultural-educational activities; these efforts were unsuccessful.

20. Church and Religious Activities

On 2 December in the village of Nebyliv the MGB arrested the priest D _____, accusing him of resisting the Soviet government and collaborating with the revolutionary underground. The truth of the matter is that he was arrested because he refused to collaborate with MGB. The arrested man was taken to Stanislav and nothing further is known about his fate.

21. Internal Party Life

The greatest attention during this period was paid to the so-called political education. This was the task of RK KP(b) U [Rayon Committee, Communist Party (Bolshevik) of the Ukraine], which by means of political schools and political

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circles tried to revive the Komsomol and Pioneer movements in various schools. They were able to organize these movements only in the Perehinskyy S Sh fic; srednaya shkola - middle school⁷, where the Pioneers numbered 60 students (mostly children of the Easterners) and in the village of Nebyliv.

The second question which was considered very important by the party authorities was the fulfillment of the agricultural campaign and forestry work. But in reality they could not do much in the way of propaganda since the population rejected all these efforts, trying to evade them as much as possible and sabotaging them. One of these efforts, the campaign for forestry work, was definitely not fulfilled by the population.

There were so-called electoral meetings in the various original party organizations where all these party groups review their activities for the past year. One such meeting took place in the original party organization of Lespromkhoz (secretary, I. Mishta), where the Chief Engineer of Lespromkhoz, Davidov, was severely criticized for a) lack of preparations of Lespromkhoz for the autumn-winter period, b) the failure to repair the approaches by road, c) the lack of daily graphs demonstrating the work done in various forest sections, chaotic transfer of tractors from one sector to another, d) insufficient attention to the repairing of the tractors.

22. Propaganda and Agitation

During the period of this report, the Bolsheviks distributed in the rayon the following papers and magazines: a) central newspapers: Soviet Ukraine, 595 copies; Youth of the Ukraine, 418; Stalin's Generation, 339; Teachers' Newspaper, 175; Truth of Ukraine, 494; The Ukrainian Kolkhoznik, 547; The Ukrainian Komsomolets, 162; Izvestiya, 117; Soviet Farmer, 311; Soviet School, 27; Soviet Education, 218; Starlet, 308; Work, 123; Young Follower of Lenin, 88; Livestock in Ukraine, 99; b) provincial newspapers: Sub-Carpathian Truth, 647; c) rayon newspapers: Free Sub-Carpathia, 1482; d) magazines: Ukraine, 17; Bolshevik, 7; Pepper, 15; Unipro, 28; Orchard and Garden, 36.

The following slogans and posters were distributed: "Praise to the Tenth Anniversary of the Unification of the Ukrainian Nation into one Ukrainian Soviet State." "Under the Banner of Lenin, Under the Leadership of Stalin - Forward to the Victory of Communism." "Long Live our Great Soviet Fatherland - Fortress of Friendship and Glory of the Nations of our Country." "Soviet Youth! Join the Ranks of the Working Class! Enlist in the Mining-Industrial Schools and in Factory Schools!"

These and many similar slogans and appeals were distributed among the villages of the rayon.

There were two meetings during this time: on 14 December in the village of Nebyliv and on 18 December in the village of Yasen. The main subjects discussed during these meetings were taxes and the fulfillment of work-day norms for the State. The lecturers told the peasants in the name of the administration that because of the non-fulfillment of work norms and non-payment of taxes Perehinskyy Rayon is in arrears as a consequence of sabotage and will be punished by heavy fines and confiscation of property.

On 21 December in the rayon house of culture there was a meeting of rayon administration and party officials on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Stalin. The villages have not celebrated the anniversary.

23. Police Terror

During the period of this report the Bolshevik police fighting with the Ukrainian revolutionary movement has been raiding villages and instituting surprise searches and checks. This leads to terrorization of the population, many arrests, beatings, plundering, etc. These methods met with little success (two

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insurgents and one civilian were killed). Concurrently with the raids on villages and inhabited places, the woods and forests were raided, sometimes for a long time (in the Yasen hills the raids lasted for ten days). A great number of troops were used in these raids (from 40 men upwards). During these operations the leaders arrested a great number of people, often quite innocent persons. They have tried to conceal the reason for their action.

The police during this time often helped the administration in such actions as fulfillment of the work norm duties, the collection of taxes, etc.

During this period a campaign to organize kolkhozy was started again and operational units were actively engaged in using terror towards the population (village of Verbivka).

Instead of setting ambushes as in previous months, the operational units used the method of surrounding villages and inhabited places and this method brought them a measure of success (they killed two insurgents).

A great number of people had protocols drawn up against them by the MVD and MGB (28 people in the village of Perehinsko).

The destruction of memorials of independence and of the graves of heroes is continuing (3 cases).

During this period one inhabitant of the village of Perehinsko was sentenced to ten years of prison. He was accused of speculation, as he took a cart full of boards to Chernivets rayon to exchange them for bread grains.

Three young men were apprehended in the village of Petranka and sentenced to three years in prison because they escaped while being taken to the FZN schools.

OUR OWN SITUATION

24. Characteristics of the population

As in previous months the material, cultural-educational, and hygienic standards of the population are very low.

Data concerning death and illness in December 1949

| <u>Locality</u> | <u>Illnesses and Deaths</u> | <u>Deaths</u> | <u>Tuberculosis</u> | | <u>Venereal</u> | | <u>Miscellaneous</u> | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | | <u>Ill</u> | <u>Cured</u> | <u>Ill</u> | <u>Cured</u> | <u>Ill</u> | <u>Cured</u> |
| Novytsya | 15 | 3 | 5 | | 14 | | 60 | 55 |
| Uhryniv Stary | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | 13 | 11 |
| Uhryniv Sredny | 8 | 4 | | | 18 | | 13 | 9 |
| Zaviy | 15 | 2 | 1 | | | | 17 | 13 |
| Hrabivka | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | 11 | 9 |
| Petranka | 13 | 4 | 3 | | 10 | | 18 | 14 |
| Kamyn | 6 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | | 14 | 9 |
| Berlohy | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 7 | | 10 | 7 |
| Zeleny Yar | 3 | 1 | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Rivnya | 3 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Topilsko | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Krasna | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Svarychiv | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |

[The table included a Typhoid Fever column; no cases were reported]

During this period the use of terror, such as many arrests, beatings, raids, fines for non-fulfillment of working norms, plundering of food, taxes, etc., created a hostile attitude in the population towards the Bolsheviks. In general all strata of Ukrainian society are subject to the terror of the enemy and his aim is to destroy the Ukrainian nation physically.

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The crafty efforts of the enemy to get hold of the youth often lead to complete failure. The best example of this is furnished by the village of Petranka, where 21 young men were seized for the FZN schools and all of them managed to escape, although they knew they would be liable to severe punishment by the enemy (three of them were sentenced to three years of prison). Another example is furnished by the village of Svarychiv, Rozhnitivskyy rayon, where 24 young men were called up for 15 days' training by the Rozhnitivskyy Woyenkomat and, when they discovered that at the end of their training they were to be sent to FZN, they escaped. These facts clearly demonstrate the attitude of the youth towards the Bolshevik administration, although this attitude exposes them to persecution by the enemy.

The village intelligentsia, mostly teachers, are resisting the efforts of the enemy to organize the Ukrainian youth in the Komsomol and the Pioneer Movement. In spite of explicit orders given to the teachers about these organizations, they do not undertake any steps to implement these orders and they protest against them (villages of Verbivka and Svarychiv).

The Ukrainian clergy is also resisting the enemy pressure. The priest D. from the village of Nebyliv, who was arrested and blackmailed to become an MGB agent, preferred to go to prison rather than become a traitor to his nation. All trace of him was lost.

25. Chronical of the Revolutionary Struggle in December 1949

In the village of Zaviy the insurgents burned six trucks belonging to the Kalush Lespromkhoz, which were transporting timber from the Chorniy woods. On 9 December in the village of Rivnya in the evening two insurgents encountered Bolsheviks and opened fire. They killed one sergeant but they were both killed on 28 December. In the village of Novytsya the insurgents cut the telephone wires and cut down the poles on the Novytsya-Zeleny Yar line.

26. Losses of the Ukrainian Population

During the period of this report, the activities of the Bolsheviks were as follows:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| killed | 4 insurgents, 1 civilian |
| sentenced | 1 man to 10 years, 3 men to 3 years of prison |
| apprehended | 13 men (for FZN) |
| arrested | 66 people, of which 1 disappeared completely |
| beaten up | 21 people |
| found | 1 hideout |
| destroyed | 3 graves, 1 house, and 2 carts |
| liquidated | 1 farm |
| confiscated | 5 kg of paper, 500 copy-books, 32 sheepskins |
| plundered | various articles of clothing and food to a total value of 1180 rubles and also 3 carts of hay |
| fined | 28 people, the total sum of 35,543 rubles |
| raided | 7 villages, 2 forests |
| searched | 17 individual farms |

Apart from this, they have often surrounded villages and forests.

Record of Daily Events

1 December 1949

In the village of Perehinsko, in the sector called Panske at 6 o'clock in the morning operational leaders Kolomyets and Sapozhnikov with a combat group of 18 men made a thorough search of farms of K. and M. The search was unsuccessful.

In the village of Svarychiv operational leader Boyev with a combat group of eight men searched the farms of G., H., and H., under the plea that somebody was seen escaping from these farms. The search was unsuccessful.

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2 December 1949

In the village of Zaviy in the sector called Banya, operational leader Dubyov with a combat group of nine men made a superficial search of houses, which was unsuccessful.

In the village of Nebyliv the MGB arrested priest D _____ and took him to Stanislav. He disappeared without any trace.

3 December 1949

In the village of Zaviy, operational leader Dubyov arrested the following men: T _____, I _____, D _____, D _____. The arrested men were interrogated during the night and beaten up. The following day they were released.

In the Chernivetskyy Rayon the MGB arrested citizen L _____, from the village of Perehinsko. He was sentenced to ten years of prison because he went there to purchase grain.

4 December 1949

Two hundred and fifty Bolsheviks under the command of an unidentified major from the oblast raided the Banya sector of the village of Novytsya. They had no success in spite of a very thorough search. They arrested a girl, N _____, as she was trying to escape. From the farm of her parents they stole a considerable quantity of food to the value of 1,030 rubles. The arrested girl was released the same day.

5 December 1949

In the village of Yasen operational leader Chupin with a combat group searched thoroughly the farms of G _____ and P _____. The search was unsuccessful.

6 December 1949

In the village of Perehinsko operation leader Sapozhnikov arrested A _____, who was hiding from deportation. The arrested man was beaten up severely and released after two days.

In the village of Svarychiv the Voenkomat of Rozhnitivskyy called up 24 young men of the 1930 class for 15 days' training.

In the village of Uhryniv Sredny, 25 Bolsheviks from Kalush made a thorough but unsuccessful search in two farms.

7 December 1949

In the village of Krasna, operational leader Tsupkin arrested the poacher B _____, who had a gun with him. After a few hours the arrested man was released from the village soviet and handed back his gun.

In the village of Reshnyate, operational leader Kholomyets arrested F _____ and released him from the village soviet after a few hours.

8 December 1949

In the village of Yasen, operational leader Chupin with 24 Bolsheviks made a number of searches without any success. They arrested S _____ and S _____. They were released after two days.

In the village of Petranka, operational leader Kolegin and 27 Bolsheviks apprehended 21 young men of 1929-30-31 classes, whom they endeavored to transport towards the East. They were left with only three young men. The rest managed to escape enroute.

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9 December 1949

In the village of Yasen in the place called Turivka, operational leader Chupin with a combat group searched six farms unsuccessfully.

In the evening two insurgents, B _____ and Z _____, were passing through the village of Rivnya and accidentally encountered the group of the operational leader Kolomyets. They opened fire and killed a Bolshevik sergeant. The enemy returned fire and the two insurgents perished.

In the village of Berlohy, operational leader Savin, with a combat group of 8 men beat up P _____ in an effort to make her confess who hanged Fedor Fedinyak and who was present at the passing of sentence by the National Court of Justice.

10 December 1949

Forty Bolsheviks under the command of the operational leaders Savin and Tsupkin arrested people in the village of Verbivka and began to organize a kolkhoz. They severely beat up six peasants trying to make them sign applications for the kolkhoz. They had no success.

The Bolsheviks from the rayons of Perhinskyy, Rozhnitivskyy, Kalush, and Bogorodchanyy raided Chorniy woods. During this raid they arrested Z _____, 18 years old, from the village of Petranka, who was gathering wood. The arrested youth was released the next day in the village of Nebyliv. The number of troops and the name of the commanding officer are not known.

11 December 1949

In the village of Yasen, 50 Bolsheviks under the command of operational leader Chupin raided the lower part of the village. During this raid they damaged many homes, but met with no success.

12 December 1949

In the village of Perehinsko, the head of the militia, Udovov, arrested citizens P _____, A _____, and Y _____, who were accused of freely offering 16,000 rubles to the insurgents. The arrested men were released the following day.

13 December 1949

In the village of Reshnyate, operational leader Kolomyets with a combat group of nine men thoroughly searched the farm of F _____, whom they arrested and took to the village of Sloboda-Rivnyanska.

Two hundred and fifty Bolsheviks under the command of an unidentified major from the oblast unsuccessfully raided the village of Sloboda Rivnyanska. During the raid they damaged some farms.

14 December 1949

In the village of Novytsya, the Bolsheviks from Kalush deported citizen K _____, 54 years old, and his daughter, M _____, 19 years old, for alleged collaboration with the underground.

15 December 1949

In the village of Perehinsko the investigating officer of MVD, Brekhov, arrested R _____, born 1927, who managed to escape while his family was being deported to Siberia. The arrested man was severely beaten up and released after two days.

16 December 1949

In the village of Kamyn, in the evening, operational leader Savin gave a sound thrashing to a young man who happened to pass by.

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In the village of Zaviy, operational leader Dubyov with a combat group of nine men met on the road during the evening four young men, M _____, D _____, P _____, and D _____, whom he beat up.

In the village of Svarychiv, operational leader Boyev with a combat group searched unsuccessfully several farms.

17 December 1949

In the village of Slyvky, operational leader Chupin and four Bolsheviks arrested B _____, who after a few hours was released from the village soviet.

In the village of Uhryniv Stary, operational leader Dubyov with a combat group of nine men arrested F _____ and Z _____. After signing a protocol, the arrested men were released from the village soviet.

In the village of Novytsya, operational leaders Savin and Dubyov with 12 Bolsheviks arrested K _____, 28 years old, I _____ and G _____, 26 years old. After severely beating up K _____, the Bolsheviks released all of these people the next day from the village soviet.

18 December 1949

In the village of Uhryniv Sredny, operational leader Dubyov with a combat group of nine men discovered a hide-out in the farm of M _____. She was beaten up severely.

19 December 1949

At 9 o'clock, 200 Bolsheviks made a surprise raid on the sector of Yasinsk ^[sic] in the village of Novytsya just at the time when officer of infantry S _____, together with his father, and combatant K _____ were withdrawing from the village. The Bolsheviks opened concentrated fire, as a result of which all the three retreating men were killed. No other incident took place during the raid on this sector. During the search G _____, 28 years old, and B _____, 31 years old, were arrested and released after signing a protocol. It is not known who was in charge of this raid. The bodies of the killed men were taken to Perehinsko.

Thirty Bolsheviks under the command of Savin and Kolegin raided the Gorishnya Periya sector in the village of Zeleny Yar. In the garden of G _____ in an old cellar, the Bolsheviks found 500 copy books and five kgs of paper for typewriters. In connection with this the farmer's wife, Y _____, was arrested and the Bolsheviks compared her shoes with the tracks near the cellar. After five days the arrested woman was released.

20 December

Thirty Bolsheviks under the command of Savin and Kolegin searched unsuccessfully farms in the village of Zeleny Yar.

One hundred and thirty Bolsheviks under the command of operational leader Senkin raided Osmuloda, Kotelets, Mshana, Rizarnya, Darivka, and Dovga Polyana. The raid lasted until the end of the month. Up until now they had no success.

22 December 1949

In the village of Hrabivka, operational leader Dubyov with a combat group of nine men arrested during the evening farmer Z _____, and his wife, A _____, who were returning from a visit to their neighbors. They were accused of sticking up posters of the underground. They were severely beaten up and released the following day from the village of Novytsya.

23 December 1949

In the village of Svarychiv, operational leader Boyev with a combat group searched the village thoroughly during three days, but met with no success.

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24 December 1949

In the village of Kamyn plenipotentiary Shitov drove out the population to work in the forest. He broke two carts and beat up N _____, who was attempting to hide his horse.

25 December 1949

In the village of Nebyliv, militiaman Vinnik searched the house of M _____. He was looking for a pistol but found nothing.

28 December 1949

In the village of Nebyliv the collaborator Yaroslav Stefura, son of Vasyi, completely disappeared, taking with him 25,000 rubles collected in taxes from various villages. In consequence of this embezzlement, the MVD confiscated from his family a sewing machine, a cow, and six sheep.

Operational leaders Savin, Kolegin, and Tsupkin with a combat group of 30 men raided the Gorishnya Periya sector in the village of Zelenyy Yar. After a search they arrested the following young men: B _____, 21 years; S _____, 22 years; S _____, 24 years; S _____, 22 years; B _____, 18 years; and S _____, 24 years. The last one was beaten up because he refused to act as an agent of the MGB. All the arrested men were released the same day.

29 December 1949

Forty-five Bolsheviks under the command of operational leaders Kolomyets, Savin, and Senkin [also Senikin] raided the village of Reshnyate. They found nothing. They arrested a girl, L _____, born 1929, and questioned her about the insurgent M _____. She was released the same day.

30 December 1949

In the village of Krasna, operational leader Tsupkin arrested the young men M _____, P _____, and B _____, whom he questioned the whole night about the insurgents and released the next day.

In the village of Berlohy, 80 Bolsheviks under the command of an unidentified major raided the upper part of the village for one day. They arrested K _____, whom they released the same day. This was their sole success.

During this period the Bolsheviks surrounded villages by night and searched the woods during the day. This method brought them no success.

They obliterated the mounds of independence or the graves of heroes in the following villages: in Novytsya on 8 December, Kamyn on 18 December, Berlohy on 25 December. In the village of Kamyn they stole food to the value of 150 rubles, and on 8 December in the village of Lovahy three cartloads of hay. They demolished one home in the village of Kamyn. They confiscated 32 sheepskins in Yasen. They fined persons for the non-fulfillment of working norms as follows: in Yasen 23 people, a total sum of 31,677 rubles; in Perehinsko four people, a total sum of 3,666 rubles; and in Kamyn one person, 200 rubles. They arrested and questioned 28 people in the village of Yasen.

The Following Suffered Heroic Death for the USSR /Independent Ukrainian State/ in the Fight with the Moscow-Bolshevik Occupation in December 1949

| <u>Surname and Father's name</u> | <u>Pseudo- nym</u> | <u>Place of Birth</u> | <u>Organiza- tion post</u> | <u>Place of work</u> | <u>Member, Candi- date, or Sympa- thizer</u> | <u>Death and Place</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| B _____ | | | Combatant, Z _____ Upit | Pere- hinsko | Sympa- thizer | 9/12/49 Rivnya |

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| Name | Pseudonym | Birth | Place of birth | Organization post | Place of work | Member, Candidate, or Sympathizer | Death and Place |
|------|-----------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Z | | | Combatant, Z Unit | Perehinsko | Sympathizer | 9/12/49 Rivnya |
| K | S | 1922 | Novytsya | Infantry Unit | Perehinsko | Candidate | 9/12/49 Rivnya |
| K | H | 1931 | Novytsya | Combatant Infantry Unit | Perehinsko | Sympathizer | 9/12/49 Rivnya |

List of Men Who Went to the Red Army and FZN in December 1949Perehinsky Rayon, April 1950 [sic]

| Surname, name, Father's name | Year of Birth | Nationality | Education | Locality | Family state | Date of departure | Remarks |
|---|---------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lutsan, Nikola son of Petro | 1930 | Ukrainian | 4 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | Taken by force from a training camp |
| Prokopiv, Bogolan (sic; Bogdan?) son of Vasyl | 1930 | Ukrainian | 5 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Chipko, Yurko son of Ivan | 1930 | Ukrainian | 5 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Ilkiv, Nikola son of Yurko | 1930 | Ukrainian | 5 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Boyko, Onifer son of Martin | 1930 | Ukrainian | 8 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Melnychuk, Dymtr son of Oleks | 1930 | Ukrainian | 4 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Chipko, Yurko son of Vasyl | 1930 | Ukrainian | 4 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Pereginets, Vasyl son of Fedor | 1930 | Ukrainian | 6 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Khomin, Vasyl son of Mikhaylo | 1930 | Ukrainian | 2 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Petrinovych, Mikhaylo son of Ivan | 1930 | Ukrainian | 3 classes | Zaviy | | 28/12/49 | " |
| Danyv, Nikola son of Yurko | 1929 | Ukrainian | 4 classes | Petranka | | 7/12/49 | seized and sentenced |
| Oniskyy son of Yakov | 1929 | Ukrainian | 4 classes | Petranka | | 7/12/49 | " |
| Fedishin, Adam son of Dymtr | 1929 | Ukrainian | 4 classes | Petranka | | 7/12/49 | " |

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Biography of a Late Infantry Officer of the SB

K_____, born 1922 in the village of Novytsya, resident of this village, Ukrainian, Greek-Catholic, education 6 classes, sympathizer of the OUN. After finishing the National School he stayed with his parents, helping to run the farm.

During the second Moscow-Bolshevik occupation, as soon as UPA units were organized he joined the company of D_____, where he remained for three months and afterwards deserted and went into hiding from the Bolsheviks. In 1946 he was in touch with the rayon command and assisted the station leader S_____. In April 1947 he joined R_____ and became a combatant of infantry unit M_____ until May 1948. In 1948 he again transferred to R_____ and was a liaison man between the rayon and formations above. He occupied this post until May 1949, when he was transferred to R_____ in Kahush, where he worked until October 1949. At that time he returned to the Perehinsky Rayon and was active as an infantry officer. On 19 December 1949 during a raid on the village of Novytsya, just as he was retreating from the village, he was killed by Bolshevik bullets. His body was taken to the rayon center of Perehinsko.

Eternal Glory to the Heroes of Ukrainian National Revolution!

April 1950

Biography of Late Combatant of Infantry Unit, H

H_____, born 1931 in the village of Novytsya, where he continued to reside, Ukrainian, education 5 classes of National School, sympathizer of the OUN.

After finishing the National School he worked on his parents' farm. In September 1949 he joined voluntarily the revolutionary underground and was assigned as a combatant to the infantry unit of S_____.

On 19 December 1949 during a raid on the village of Novytsya, just as he was retreating from the village, he was killed by a Bolshevik bullet on the field near the village. His body was taken to the rayon center of Perehinsko.

Eternal Glory to the Heroes of the Ukrainian National Revolution!

April 1950

List of Ukrainian Citizens Deported to Siberia in December 1949Perehinsky Rayon

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Date of birth</u> | <u>Nationality</u> | <u>Locality</u> | <u>Number in family</u> | <u>Date of deportation</u> | <u>Reason for deportation</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| K_____ | 1896 | Ukrainian | Novytsya | 2 | 14/12/49 | Collaboration with underground |
| K_____ | 1931 | Ukrainian | Novytsya | 2 | 14/12/49 | Collaboration with underground |

April 1950

Attachment: One list of towns mentioned in this report.

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Attachment

Towns mentioned in report on Perehinsky Rayon

| | |
|--|---|
| Babskyy | not located |
| Berlohy (Berlugi) | 48-58N, 24-15E |
| Bogorodchanyy | 48-01N, 37-30E |
| Bogorodichnoye | 49-53N, 36-59E |
| Broshniv (Broszniow) | 49-00-15N, 24-13E |
| Chernivets (Chernovitsy) | 48-18N, 26-55E |
| Chorny | not located |
| Darivka | not located |
| Dovga Polyana (possibly two towns) | |
| Dovga | 48-22N, 23-17E |
| Polyana | 48-39N, 22-58E |
| Hrabivka (Grabivka) | not located |
| Hluhiv | not located |
| Kalush | 49-01-30N, 24-22E |
| Kamyn (Kamen) | 48-55-30N, 24-15E |
| Kotalets | not located |
| Krasna | 48-51N, 24-16E |
| Kuzminets | not located |
| Lovahy | not located |
| Mykolayev Krasna | not located |
| Mykhaylovka (Mikhaylovka) | 50-30N, 25-13E, 48-17N, 28-06E, or 49-14N, 27-09E |
| Maydan | 48-37N, 23-30E |
| Mshana | 49-50N, 23-45E |
| Nebyliv (Nebiliv, Nebyluv) | 48-49N, 24-13E |
| Novytsya | not located |
| Osmoloda | 48-39N, 24-01E |
| Perehinsko | 48-49N, 24-09E |
| Petranka | 48-54N, 28-14E |
| Poeogi (sic) | not located |
| Reshnyate (Rzeshnyate) | 48-52N, 24-12E |
| Rivnya (Ruvnyo) | 48-55N, 24-13E |
| Rozhnitiv (Rozhnyatov) | 48-56N, 24-10E |
| Rizarnya | not located |
| Sloboda Nebylivska (Sloboda Nebylovka) | 48-49-30N, 24-16E |
| Svarychiv (Svarychuv) | 48-47-30N, 24-13E |
| Slyvki | 48-46-30N, 24-12E |
| Sloboda Rivnyanska (Rownianska) | 48-53-30N, 24-13E |
| Sredne (Sredny) | 48-33N, 22-30E |
| Sumy | 50-54N, 34-46E |
| Topilsko (Topolsko) | 48-55N, 24-14E |
| Trostyanskiy | not located |
| Uhryniv Stary (Ugryniv) | 48-47-30N, 24-22-30E |
| Uhryniv Sredny | 48-56N, 24-22E |
| Uhryniv | 48-58N, 24-41E or 49-15N, 24-15E |
| Verbivka | not located |
| Vashty | not located |
| Vilkhivka | not located |
| Versniv-Velti (sic) (Verkni-Velti?) | not located |
| Yasen | 48-44N, 24-09E |
| Yasinsk | not located |
| Zaviy | not located |
| Zavalivka | not located |
| Zaviy Odesa | not located |
| Zaviy Shalusk | not located |
| Zeleny Yar | 47-12N, 37-03E |
| Zenekiv (Zenekov) | 50-12N, 34-21E |

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